



Nuclear Security Summit 2012 *National Progress Report*

Mexico

1. **Support for the universality of the CPPNM.** The 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material will be considered at Mexico's Senate in 2012 for ratification. The National Commission for Nuclear Safety and Safeguards already acts in accordance with the object and purpose of this Amendment.
2. **Support to UNSCR 1540.** In 2010 Mexico held the presidency of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to UNSC resolution 1540, promoting the full implementation of its provisions and strengthening the dialogue between States and the Committee. Additionally, Mexico has agreed to complete a two-year (2012-2013) pilot program with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism that will provide the national capacity-building needed for an effective implementation of the resolution.
3. **Contribute towards the IAEA Nuclear Security-Related Activities.** Mexico has actively participated in the expert meetings on the INFCIRC/225/Rev 5. It also contributes actively to the revision of the Agency's Nuclear Security Series. Mexico has also hosted a number of regional events related to Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials.
4. **Support to Nuclear Security-Related International Initiatives.** Mexico supports the work of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and it will host its Plenary Session in 2013. In 2011, Mexico established a National Integrated Security System to face international terrorism threats; 2, 600 national government officials were trained for this purpose with the help of the IAEA, the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. This specialized training was under the aspect of "train the trainer" and also developed protocols for interagency coordination for preventive measures in incidents related to Weapons of Mass Destruction, which have also been incorporated as part of general security schemes in high-impact mass events in Mexico.
5. **Contribute towards efforts on HEU security.** Through a joint collaboration between Mexico's Government, the United States, Canada and the IAEA, on February of 2012 Mexico completed the conversion of its highly-enriched-uranium fueled research reactor (TRIGA Mark III) of its National Institute for Nuclear Research into a low-enriched-uranium reactor.
6. **Efforts to maintain effective nuclear security and robust domestic regulatory capacity.** Mexico created an Intergovernmental committee for the legal

harmonization of its national regulations in accordance with its international obligations on nuclear security and safety. In 2011, Mexico received a mission visit by the IAEA International Regulatory Review Service which helped identifying opportunities to strengthen national regulations on the subject.

7. **Enhance efforts in combating illicit trafficking of Nuclear and Radiological Materials.** In collaboration with the IAEA, Mexico held in 2010 a National Seminar against Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear and Radiological Materials. Additionally, Mexico's Government has effectively established a dual-use export control system. To this aim, in the last two years Mexico has adapted its national regulation, established relevant standards, acquired specialized equipment and created capacity-building programs for its National Customs personnel. Mexico has also agreed to the *Megaport Initiative* with the United States and is constantly expanding its capacities on detecting illicit trafficking of special nuclear and other radioactive materials at the ports of Altamira, Lazaro Cardenas, Manzanillo and Veracruz.
8. **Strengthening of National Nuclear and Radiological Material Security System.** Mexico's Government fully implements nuclear security measures, including transport security measures in accordance with the INFCIRC/225/Rev.5.